

DUTIES ON HONEY, AND THE NATIONAL.

C. P. DADANT.

HONEY AND POLLEN IN BROOD-COMBS.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

American Bee Journal



45th Year.

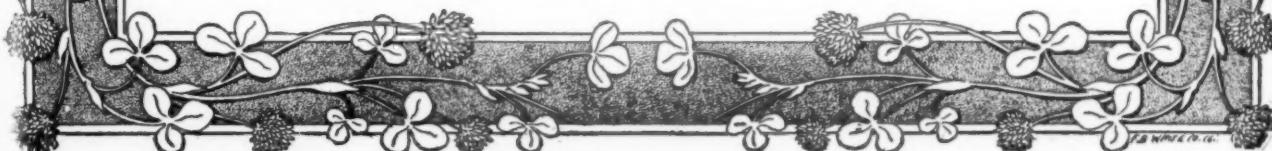
CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 9, 1905.

No. 10.

WEEKLY



APIARY OF PAUL JONES, OF POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA.



Every Bee-Keeper

Or Prospective Bee-Keeper

should read GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE. It gives you the latest in the apicultural world. If you have honey and wax for sale it tells you the market prices. If you have troublesome questions to solve, it helps you. The very best bee-keepers write for it. The following noted writers contribute regularly:

C. C. MILLER,
Of Illinois.

G. M. DOOLITTLE,
Of New York.

J. A. GREEN,
Of Colorado.

LOUIS SCHOLL,
Of Texas.

PROF. A. J. COOK,
Of California.

Semi-monthly. Over a thousand pages annually. Illustrated fully with the finest half-tones, printed on the best paper. It has the largest circulation of any bee-paper in the world. \$1.00 a year. Sample copy free.

TRIAL OFFER!

Gleanings in Bee Culture, 6 months, 25c.

We are certain that any one interested in bees would be greatly benefited by becoming a subscriber to GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE. We want you to give it a trial. After you have received a few numbers we are sure you will become a permanent subscriber. We therefore make a special trial offer of 6 months for 25c. Fill in your name in space below, remit 25 cents, and the paper will begin at once.

Enclosed find 25 cents, for which
send me Gleanings in Bee Culture 6 months.

NAME.....

P. O.

COUNTY.....

STATE.....

Root's Goods in Chicago.

For the saving of freight for our western trade, as well as to give much quicker delivery, we opened a branch office in Chicago, Oct. 1, 1903. The following taken from our catalog of last year, explains the transfer then made:

The business for many years conducted by George W. York & Co., at 144 E. Erie Street, as agent for The A. I. Root Company's supplies, is this day transferred to The A. I. Root Company, to be conducted as a branch office. Please note change of name to avoid confusion in our work. —THE A. I. Root Co.

October 1, 1903.

To Our Customers and Friends:

In transferring back to The A. I. Root Company the bee-supply business, which we took over from them some years ago, we do so with regret, as we have labored hard to build up a large and honorable trade in bee-appliances, and value beyond expression the valuable patronage accorded us during the years.

Low Freight and Quick Delivery.

A glance at any railroad map will show the superiority of Chicago as a shipping-point. Because of the great number of railroad and steamboat lines centering in Chicago, and the large stock of goods we carry, we can give you the best of service. This office is in constant touch with the factory and home office, and in many cases can give your order quicker attention and earlier shipment than the factory, to say nothing about the saving in time and transit and lower transportation charges.

Wholesale and Retail.

We are prepared to furnish goods at wholesale and retail, the same as the home office.

Terms.

Our terms are cash with the order. We pay cash for material, and pay our

helpers cash every week for their work; therefore we must have cash in advance for the goods furnished. Do not ask for credit.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1903.

The conveniences offered by the branch office were evidently appreciated by the bee-keepers of Illinois, Wisconsin, and other States beyond, for the business done by the branch was much beyond our expectations. During the rush season—April, May and June—orders came in so fast that, in spite of frequent orders to the factory for another car of goods, the stock ran low, and some delays and annoyances thereby were caused. Some little confusion because of change of name and manner of conducting the business (from agency to branch office), but these have all been overcome. We are better than ever prepared to handle your business carefully and promptly, and solicit your patronage.

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Beeswax Wanted.

We are in the market for good beeswax the entire year, and pay the same prices as quoted by our home office in each issue of GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE. Send your wax direct to us for cash or in exchange for supplies.

Extracted Honey.

In the course of a year we use large quantities of extracted honey, and are pleased to get sample and prices from parties who have honey to exchange for supplies. We are also prepared at all times to furnish first-class honey to any one who is in need of same, either bee-keepers who have a demand for more than they can furnish, or from dealers. Get our prices before you place your orders elsewhere.

DANZENBAKER HIVE.

"Facts About Bees", a 64-page book written by Mr. F. Danzenbaker, giving a complete description of his famous hive and directions for using. Full of valuable information. Sent on receipt of a 2-cent stamp to pay the postage. **Send for it.**

The Danzenbaker Hive

THE COMB-HONEY HIVE. Three Points of Excellence:

QUALITY

You can produce better-looking honey.

QUANTITY

You can produce more of it.

PRICE

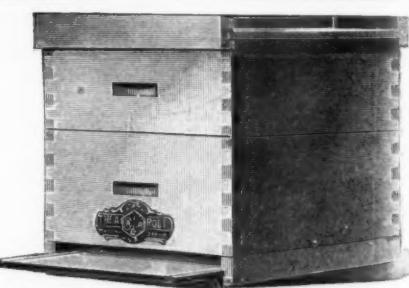
You can get more per pound for it.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The great popularity of the Danzenbaker hive has brought the shallow brood-frame and the tall plain sections into prominence. It must be remembered that no other hive contains the essential features of the Danzenbaker. The success of this system depends on having everything just right, so you should place your order for the Danzenbaker hive with our office, or any of our branches or regular agents.

Address all Orders, Remittances, Inquiries, etc., to

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ESTABLISHED IN 1861

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.

Published Weekly at \$1.00 a Year by George W. York & Co., 334 Dearborn St.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 9, 1905.

Vol. XLV.—No. 10.



Miscellaneous News & Items

The Ontario Convention Report was crowded out of last week's number of the American Bee Journal, and also again this week. But next week we expect to issue another double number in which we will complete that report, and also publish much other interesting matter.

The Michigan Convention was held in Grand Rapids Feb. 23 and 24, and we had the pleasure of being present. While the attendance was not as large as anticipated, it was a splendid meeting in many ways. It was another proof of the value of the question-box program. Among others who are well known to the reading bee-keeping public, there were present T. F. Bingham, W. D. Soper, L. C. and A. G. Woodman, E. D. Townsend, and Huber H. Root (of Ohio); also these who were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, W. Z. Hutchinson; Vice-President, Geo. E. Hilton; and Secretary-Treasurer, E. B. Tyrrell, of Davison. We expect to publish a report of the meeting a little later in these columns.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association will be issued some time in April—next month. It will contain full reports of the last meetings of both the Illinois State and the Chicago-Northwestern conventions; information on foul brood and other diseases of bees, and how to treat same; also a list of the names and addresses of the membership of the Illinois Association which numbers almost 200 members. Any Illinois bee-keeper who wishes to have his name and address in the forthcoming report, should send his dollar to the Secretary, Jas. A. Stone, Route 4, Springfield, Ill., before April 1. This dollar will also pay a year's membership in the National Bee-Keepers' Association. Better attend to this at once, Illinois Bee-keeper, and help yourself as well as the two Associations mentioned.

Result of the National Election of Officers.—February 27 we received the following from W. F. Marks, chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, but it came too late for publication last week:

To the Members of the National Bee-Keepers' Association:—

The chairman of the Board of Directors is in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Geo. W. Brodbeck, dated Feb. 11, 1905, announcing the death of her husband, Secretary Geo. W. Brodbeck, and inclosing the following result of the ballot taken last November for officers of the National Bee-Keepers' Association:

The whole number of votes cast for President was 355, of which J. U. Harris received 232, C. P. Dadant 89, Dr. C. C. Miller 11, G. W. York 4, G. W. Brodbeck 2, N. E. France 2, E. R. Root 2, and the following 1 each: Secor, Cook, Stone, Aikin, Benton, Hutchinson, Hannegan, McIntyre, Harren, Abbot, Grenner, Lovesy, Toepperwein.

The whole number of votes cast for Vice-President 355, C. P. Dadant received 251, J. F. McIntyre 46, J. U. Harris 9, G. M. Doolittle 7, Dr. C. C. Miller 5, E. T. Abbott 5, G. W. York 4, G. W. Brodbeck 4, M. A. Gill 3, W. Z. Hutchinson 3, Muth 2, Hershiser 2, Pennington 2,

Duff 2, Akslin, Marks, Hull, Moore, Cook, Lovesy, Hyde, Nebel, Hambaugh, E. R. Root 1 each.

The whole number of votes cast for Secretary was 359, of which W. Z. Hutchinson received 203, G. W. Brodbeck 95, G. W. York 23, W. H. Laws 15, E. T. Abbott 4, L. Scholl 3, F. E. Brown 3, France 2, and Hide, Moore, Dadant, Doolittle, Niver, Hyde, Miller, Loveland, Dallant, Kate V. Austin, E. R. Root 1 each.

The whole number of votes cast for General Manager was 349; N. E. France received 336, L. F. Scholl 4, R. L. Taylor 3, C. P. Dadant 2, G. W. York, W. Z. Hutchinson, E. T. Abbott, O. O. Poppleton 1 each.

The whole number of votes cast for Director to succeed E. Whitcomb was 165; E. Whitecomb received 100, H. H. Hyde 26, F. Muth 8, N. E. France 5, H. E. Hill 3, M. A. Gill 3, E. T. Abbott 3, W. S. Coggshall 2, C. H. Webber 2, J. H. Havistin 2, and H. Lathrop, E. D. Townsend, Eugene Secor, J. F. McIntyre, L. Scholl, Ed Bevins, J. Heddon, U. Toepperwein, C. A. Thompson, A. I. Root, G. W. York 1 each.

The whole number of votes for Director to succeed W. Z. Hutchinson was 256; R. L. Taylor received 102, W. Z. Hutchinson 83, G. W.

Special Announcement.

Although I have stated the fact twice (pages 116 and 164) that on Feb. 1, 1905, I sold all my interest in The York Honey Co. to Mr. H. M. Arnd, there seem to be some of the readers of the American Bee Journal who either have not read the two notices referred to, or else do not place credence in them. Let me say as plainly as possible, that neither the writer nor the American Bee Journal is now connected with the handling of honey or bee-keepers' supplies. Of course as editor and publisher of the American Bee Journal, I shall continue to encourage the production, use and sale of both honey and bee-keepers' supplies, for I believe that bee-keeping is but in its infancy, and that there are great possibilities in it which will be developed as time goes on. And it will be my constant aim to help advance the interests of all concerned, through the columns of the American Bee Journal, in the future as in the past.

Thanking the thousands who have helped make the American Bee Journal what it is to-day, and soliciting a continuance of their hearty support. I am

Yours for good bee-literature,

GEORGE W. YORK.

Chicago, Ill., March 1, 1905.

Brodbeck 18, J. L. Smith 8, M. A. Gill 7, H. E. Hyde 4, C. P. Dadant 4, G. W. York 3, Ernest Root 3, Eugene Secor 3, and Geo. E. Dudley, R. C. Aikin, Hershiser, Cook, Abbott, Poppleton, Barge 2 each, Ketchum, A. I. Root, Mrs. N. J. Stow, E. B. Tyrrel, W. S. Hart, P. H. Elwood, J. U. Harris 1 each.

The whole number of votes cast for Director to succeed Udo Toepperwein was 311; Udo Toepperwein received 189, E. S. Lovesy 50, H. H. Hyde 24, F. Laten 6, Dr. Miller 5, J. F. McIntyre 4, H. E. Hill 4, H.

Mendleson 4, F. Benton 4, W. H. Laws 4, O. L. Hershiser 3, F. L. Aften, Chas. Stewart, F. E. Brown, E. T. Abbott, N. L. Stevens 2 each; M. Rorig, J. L. Smith, T. E. Fisk, R. L. Taylor 1 each.

J. U. Harris having received a plurality of the votes cast for President was elected President.

C. P. Dadant having received a plurality of the votes cast for Vice-President was elected Vice-President.

W. Z. Hutchinson having received a plurality of the votes cast for Secretary was elected Secretary.

N. E. France having received a plurality of the votes cast for General Manager was elected General Manager.

E. Whitcomb, R. L. Taylor, and Udo Toepperwein having received the greatest number of votes for Directors, to succeed those whose terms expired, were elected Directors.

The result of this ballot should have been declared last December, but owing to the fatal illness of Secretary Brodbeck it has been delayed.

W. F. MARKS,
Chairman Board of Directors National Bee-Keepers' Association.

Feb. 23, 1905.

John A. Martin, of Delta Co., Colo., called on us recently. He has been keeping bees with his father for some years, and the elder Martin has been a reader of the American Bee Journal for many years. They are in an irrigated alfalfa country, and in good seasons their bees turn out considerable honey.

To Illinois Bee-Keepers.—Secretary Jas. A. Stone, of the Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association, sends us the following as another part of the Bill published on page 116 (it having been divided), requesting us to publish it, and at the same time desires us to urge every bee-keeper in this State to write his senator and representatives now in Springfield, Ill., to be sure to support and vote for the bee-keepers' Bills:

A BILL.

For an Act providing for the appointment of a State Inspector of Apiares, and prescribing his powers and duties.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a State Inspector of Apiares, who shall hold his office for the term of two years and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

SEC. 2.—Said Inspector shall, when notified of the existence of the disease known as foul brood among apiares, examine all such as are so reported, and all others in the same locality, and ascertain whether or not such disease exists, and if satisfied of its existence, shall give the owner or the person who has the care of such apiares full instructions as to the manner of treating them. In case the owner of a diseased apairy shall refuse to treat his bees, or allow them to be treated as directed by the said Inspector, then the said Inspector may burn all the colonies and all the comb necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, provided said Inspector shall, before burning, give one day's notice to the owner or other person who has the care of the colonies of bees and comb, that in his judgment should be burned.

SEC. 3.—The Inspector shall, on or before the second Monday of December in each calendar year, make a report to the Governor and also to the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association, stating the number of apiares visited, the number of those diseased and treated, the number of colonies of bees destroyed, and of the expenses incurred in the performance of his duty.

SEC. 4.—Any owner of a diseased apairy, or appliances taken therefrom, who shall sell, barter, or give away any such apairy, appliance, or bees from such apairy, expose other bees to the danger of contracting such disease, or refuse to allow the Inspector of Apiares to inspect such apairy, or appliances, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

To Missouri Bee-Keepers.—Again the attention of the bee-keepers of Missouri is called to a matter which vitally affects their interests. Read what Mr. R. Holekamp, of St. Louis County, says in the following communication:

DEAR MR. YORK:—I returned last week from Jefferson City, where I appeared before the Committee of Agriculture of our Senate, to which our Apairy Bill had been referred. The committee reported the Bill favorably; it was engrossed the next day, and I expect it to pass the Senate and go to the House before the end of this week.

I intend to go to Jefferson City again, when the Bill is referred to the House Committee of Agriculture, and appear before that Committee.

Our Apairy Bill makes apiculture part of the Agricultural Department of our State (Missouri State Board of Agriculture), which is of immense advantage to our industry. Our State Board of Agriculture issues a bulletin about every one or two months, which is mailed for a year to any person asking for it, free of any expense. After the year has expired an inquiry comes, whether the bulletins are still desired, and if the answer is in the affirmative, the bulletins come again for a year, and so on. At the end of the year all bulletins are bound in one volume, together with the report of the Secretary, and are distributed free of charge.

In these bulletins a few pages could be devoted to apiculture, or special bulletins in apiculture be issued and distributed. These bulletins reach bee-keepers who never read a bee-paper. In this way the attention of the farmer bee-keeper can be called to the diseases of bees: he can be made familiar with the symptoms of the diseases, and

can be taught to treat them; he can be requested through these bulletins to report to the Board of Agriculture, or the Apairy Inspector, the appearance of foul brood or other diseases in his own or neighbors' apiares. In this manner the Apairy Inspector can be kept informed where inspection and treatment is needed, and it will be possible to eradicate foul brood and other diseases of bees from Missouri.

The expense to the State in devoting part of the bulletins of the State Board of Agriculture to apiculture would be small, as these bulletins are mailed out as newspaper matter.

I have ascertained through circulars sent out by me, that foul brood exists in different parts of this State; it is in the east, in the west, in the north, in the south, and if bee-keepers are made familiar with the symptoms of the disease, it will be found that a good deal of the so-called "bad luck" of the farmer bee-keeper is caused by foul brood.

Now, bee-keepers of Missouri, those of you who have not already done so, I ask to write to the representative of your county when you read this; tell him to support the Apairy Bill; tell him we need it to keep our honey industry from ruin.

Our Legislature will be in session only a few weeks longer, therefore don't delay writing, but sit down right now and urge your representative to help push this Bill through. If these letters are showered on our representatives from all parts of Missouri, our Apairy Bill will become a law at this session of our Legislature.

Below will be found a copy of the Senate Bill, No. 268, as engrossed Feb. 21.

ROBT. A. HOLEKAMP,
Assistant Secretary Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association.

AN ACT.

To provide for the appointment of a State Inspector of Apiares, and to regulate the duties thereof, providing a penalty for disposing of diseased honey or bees, with an emergency clause.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

SEC. 1.—The State Board of Agriculture of the State of Missouri shall appoint a State Inspector of Apiares to aid and assist in the development and protection of the honey industry in the State of Missouri, and especially for the eradication and control of infectious diseases known as foul brood, black brood, and bee-paralysis, some of which are known to exist at the present time among some of the apiares of the State. Said Inspector of Apiares shall be a practical apiarist, and shall give to the State Board of Agriculture, before his appointment, satisfactory evidence of his practical knowledge of handling bees, and of their diseases, and shall hold his office for the term of two years unless removed for cause.

SEC. 2.—Said Inspector shall, upon satisfactory evidence of the existence of the disease known as foul brood, or other infectious diseases among apiares, examine such infected apiares and all others in the same locality, and if satisfied of the existence of foul brood, or any other infectious disease, shall give to the owner or person having charge of any such apairy full instructions as to the manner of treating them. Within a reasonable time after making the first examination, the Inspector shall make a second examination, and if the conditions of any of the colonies affected are such as in his judgment render it necessary he may personally treat the disease, or, if in his opinion it is necessary to prevent further spread of the disease, and the owner refuses to treat them according to the instructions of said Inspector, then the Inspector may burn or otherwise destroy diseased comb or other material that might cause the spread of the infection.

SEC. 3.—The Inspector shall make a full report to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture at least once each year, stating the number of apiares inspected, the number found to be diseased, and the number treated, and such other information as he may deem important. The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture shall publish in his Annual Report, or otherwise, such of the information as he deems of importance to the apiarists of the State.

SEC. 4.—Said Inspector shall receive four dollars for each day actually and necessarily spent in the performance of his duties, and shall be reimbursed for the money expended by him in defraying necessary traveling expenses: Provided, the total expenditure for such purposes shall not exceed one thousand dollars in any one year. Provided, further, that the said Inspector shall render to the Board of Agriculture an itemized account of his per diem and expenses, and upon approval of the same by the Executive Committee of the Board of Agriculture, the President and Secretary of the Board are authorized to draw a warrant upon any available funds for the amounts allowed.

SEC. 5.—Any owner of a diseased apairy, or any other person who shall knowingly sell, barter, or give away any colony of bees, honey or other article infected with disease, or expose other bees to the danger of contracting such disease, or refuse to allow the Apairy Inspector to inspect or treat such apairy, honey or other articles so infected shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 6.—It being necessary to treat the diseases herein provided for in the early spring, in order that satisfactory results may be obtained, creates an emergency within the meaning of the constitution, and this Act shall go into force and effect upon its passage and approval.

Notice to National Members.—We have received the following from General Manager France, of the National Bee-Keepers' Association:

PLATTEVILLE, WIS., Feb. 6, 1905.

FINANCIAL AID.

Dr. Miller's motion, passed by vote of Directors: "That in case of litigation hereafter the financial aid extended by the National Bee-Keepers' Association shall not exceed the sum of one-half the expen-

incurred in such case". It is not the object, expressed or implied, of the Association to aid the several States to prosecute their burglars or thieves. It is the duty of the commonwealth to prosecute criminals. Also collecting debts due our members, losses by fire or freight, or other personal grievances should not be referred to the Association for settlement. It has no such power to enforce civil law in the hands of officers there for such purposes. City ordinances declaring bees a nuisance, in most cases, are result of personal differences between neighbors. I, therefore, ask you to make neighborly calls frequently, and at times donate a little honey, and avoid trouble.

Make special effort to place your bees out of the cellar after wash-day, so clothes on lines will not be spotted. Our bees have no right to disturb people or stock in highways, or neighbors' premises. If you have never received a copy of my red-covered 37-page book on "Bee-Keepers' Legal Rights", free to every member, let me know and I will send it.

If you send me samples of suspected diseased brood by mail, be sure it is in a light but strong box, so it will stand transfers by mail. The same applies to samples of honey by mail.

N. E. FRANCE, Gen. Mgr.

Why Not Advertise?—Quite frequently we receive postal cards with requests like the following:

"I want to sell my bees. If you know any one who desires to buy, please refer him to me."

"I need a man to help me with my bees. If you know of any good bee-keeper wanting such place, tell him to write to me."

"I want to buy some bees. If you know of any for sale, let me know about them."

It seems a good many people do not yet know that our advertising columns are open to just such notices, and at the low rate of only 10 cents a line, one-half inch (or 7 lines) being the minimum space. This would cost only 70 cents. Isn't it worth that small sum to find a man to work in the apiary, or to sell your bees, or for any other business you want to do?

One of the ways of raising the necessary money to pay our office-help, to pay for white paper, for printing, office-rent, etc., is through the use of our advertising columns by those who wish to buy or sell, etc. We could not publish the American Bee Journal on subscription receipts alone, when we furnish 52 copies for only \$1.00. So we must depend upon our advertising receipts to help out. And the advertising columns are open to any and every legitimate and honorable advertiser.



Contributed Special Articles

Duties on Honey—The National Association.

BY C. P. DADANT.

I AM in receipt of letters on this question of duties on honey, from Mr. Frank Rauchfuss, secretary of the Colorado Honey-Producers' Association, and from Mr. Henry Reddert, secretary of the Southwestern Ohio and Hamilton County Bee-Keepers' Association.

Both writers mention the fact that comb honey from Cuba, of inferior quality, is now being sold in United States markets. Mr. Rauchfuss, while hoping for an increase in the tariff, says that if it were made compulsory upon importers and dealers in foreign honey to label it plainly with the country of its production, it would help matters a great deal, as Cuban honey is not so good as the honey produced here, and very much inferior to Colorado honey. The Ohio bee-keepers object to comb honey being imported on the same duty as paid for extracted honey. All ask what is to be done.

If the bee-keepers of this country desire an increase in the tariff, they can surely obtain it by going at it in the right way. It is, however, worth our while to take notice of the fact that duty is always a two-edged sword. American honey has often been exported. When California produced enormous crops, which she is likely to do again, the honey from the Pacific Coast flooded our markets and went to Europe. If we protect ourselves against the importation of an article which we produce largely and may want to export, it is quite likely that other countries will retaliate by putting duties upon our products in the same line. A duty on Cuban honey may protect us against Cuba, and, in the meantime, France or Germany may consider that as we are forcing Cuban honey to flow in their direction, it is necessary to retaliate by putting an interdiction on the importa-

tion of all American honey, whether from North or South America.

But if it is thought best by the bee-keepers of this country to obtain an increase of duty, it should be carried on in a practical manner. The National Bee-Keepers' Association has appointed a legislative committee, but such a committee has neither the right nor the power to act without instructions and backing. I believe that it is necessary that this matter be thoroughly discussed in the bee-papers.

I strongly favor the compelling of labeling imported honey with the mark of its origin. It is a fact that if all that is sold under the name of honey could be sold exactly for what it is, there would be no trouble in getting rid of all our product. If the tons of fine honey from Colorado were absolutely known by the consumer to be all pure honey from alfalfa (just what it is), it would all sell readily at good prices. If the glucose that has been mixed with extracted honey by unprincipled dealers was labeled just what it is, there would be but little of it on the market, because the demand for it would be killed. Cuban honey would never sell at a price to compare with our home product. I believe, therefore, that we should lay great stress on obtaining laws that will compel everything to be sold for what it really is.

The National Association is the proper channel through which all National reforms for bee-keepers should be secured, but just now the executive function is in bad shape, owing to the sickness and death of the secretary. Mr. Brodbeck was evidently between life and death several months previous to his demise, and the last election of officers has never been reported by him. Mr. France, the General Manager, has taken upon himself many of the duties of the secretary. It is now urgent that the Board of Directors should take steps towards the appointment of a new secretary, if the returns can not be had, for the National Association will become every day more necessary to the welfare of the pursuit in this country. The time has gone by when men fought their way through the world without association and union with their fellow laborers. Even in the most backward countries of Europe the need of union is being felt for success.

Hamilton Co., Ill.



Honey and Pollen in Brood-Combs.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I AM quite often written to by those who think their bees store too much honey and pollen in the brood-combs, and at a bee-convention, some years ago, I heard a man say that he would give \$50 for a machine that would remove pollen from the combs without injuring them. And as a letter is just at hand containing these words, "Will you please tell me through the columns of the American Bee Journal why my bees store so much pollen and honey in the brood-combs just before the honey harvest?" I thought I would write a few words on the subject, believing that others may be helped as well as the one asking the above.

Two things generally incite to the storing of too much honey and pollen in the brood-combs at the beginning of the season, or as soon as the bees become numerous and active in May and June in this locality. The first is a poor queen, or one which will not lay enough eggs so that the increasing larva from those eggs will consume what honey and pollen is coming in from the fields. In other words, the old or field bees are too numerous for the laying capacity of the queen. The remedy in such a case as this is to change the queen for a younger and more prolific one. And such a change of queens is best made in the fall, for it is far better for a colony to have a prolific queen when spring opens than it is to try to introduce such a queen to take the place of a failing one early in the season.

The other thing inciting to the storing of too much honey and pollen in the brood-combs is too large a hive. If the hive is too large for the capacity of a really good queen, that colony is placed in nearly the same condition as is the one having a failing queen in a smaller brood-chamber, for if the season opens with any large amount of comb unoccupied with brood, the bees will begin storing in the empty comb in the hive rather than enter the sections to build comb there or draw out comb foundation. And having once commenced to store honey and pollen in any large quantities in the comb immediately surrounding the brood, the bees will continue along this line to the detriment of our crop of section honey, and often to the damaging of the wintering success of this same colony.

But even with a good, prolific queen, and a hive of the

right dimensions to accommodate her prolificness, it sometimes happens that the queen does not breed up to her full capacity when pollen is coming in freely. Just why queens do not breed sometimes when pollen is coming in very rapidly is a mystery I have never been able to solve, though I have spent much thought and study on the subject. The nearest I have come to the matter is that, for some reason, the bees fail to feed the queen on the stimulating food usually given at all times when she is laying very prolifically.

All observing bee-keepers know that when queens are laying at their best the bees give them food every few minutes, and many think this food is the same, or very nearly so, as that which is fed to the larvae. But at these times, when the combs are being crowded about the brood-nest with pollen and honey, it is a rare thing that I find the bees feeding the queen. For this reason I have always felt that the fault lay with the bees rather than with the queen, and if any one can devise a plan or way whereby the bees can be caused to feed the queen abundantly at the time when brood is being crowded with honey and pollen, he will have the key to the situation, and be able to turn these things to a good account by causing them to be changed over into brood. But until such a plan has been devised, I will tell the reader how I treat these combs that happen to be filled with honey and pollen at times when it seems to be impossible to coax the bees and queen to work in harmony in turning these into brood at just the time the bee-keeper would wish them to.

The excess, if any, in pollen comes from hard maple, the same coming between the willow and apple bloom. At this time some colonies will fill combs almost solid full of pollen with more or less honey along the top edge of the frame, and I used to remove these combs at such times and put empty combs in their places, only to have them filled again in two or three days. Finding that I did not gain much here, I next put in dummies in place of the frames taken out, and when the sections were on, this would throw a greater force of bees into them, and thus as soon as any honey came from the fields it would go into the sections and remove the honey part of the pressure from the brood-combs. But, still later on with the advent of comb foundation, I would simply shove these combs of pollen and honey back toward the side of the hive, by removing an outside comb if necessary, and place a frame of comb foundation between the pollen and brood, and where honey enough was coming in from the fields to cause them to draw out this foundation the queen would fill it with eggs before the cells seemed deep enough for the bees to do such work at storing either pollen or honey in them, and thus I had brood where I should get only pollen and honey were I to put an empty comb in place of the foundation.

There is always something about drawing out foundation or building comb that sets the bees to feeding the queen more abundantly, and she in turn lays more vigorously than when no comb is built; and where combs can be drawn from foundation, or built from starters, there is usually no trouble in having them filled with brood; and where young brood is maturing rapidly much pollen is used, thus keeping the combs from becoming overloaded with pollen, and rearing a lot of bees for the harvest. But with me such large yields of pollen do not come more than once in two or three years, and when they come they do not last more than a week or ten days, after which the bees are generally anxious for brood; and what appeared as combs nearly spoiled because they were so full of pollen, very soon assumed a different aspect, and by the time the main honey harvest arrived there was little more pollen than was necessary in the hive.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Honey as a Health-Food.—This is a 16-page honey-pamphlet intended to help increase the demand for honey. The first part of it contains a short article on "Honey as Food", written by Dr. C. C. Miller. It tells where to keep honey, how to liquefy it, etc. The last part is devoted to "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey". It should be widely circulated by those selling honey. The more the people are educated on the value and uses of honey the more honey they will buy.

PRICES, prepaid—Sample copy for a two-cent stamp; 50 copies for 70 cts.; 100 for \$1.25; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00; or 1000 for \$7.50. Your business card printed *free* at the bottom of the front page on all orders for 100 or more copies. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

See Langstroth Book Offer on another page of this copy of the American Bee Journal.



Our Sister Bee-Keepers

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Increasing the Home Demand for Honey.

The Editor asks, "Why do not more families use honey? What can be done by bee-keepers to induce them to use it more than they do?"

I believe there is only one answer to the question, and that is the majority of bee-keepers must first produce and sell their honey differently than they do now. I believe they are largely in the fault why honey is not used more.

The bee-keeper must not be above his business, but sell his own honey in his own city or village. Many a man ships his honey when the people in his own town or neighborhood ought to be eating it, but because it is not brought to them and their attention called to it they do not use it.

People like good food to eat, and will buy and use good honey just as they will fresh eggs and the best butter, and will be steady customers of the one who brings it to them. The most important of all is that the honey be ripe; not extracted until it is all sealed over; for honey taken any other way will not build up a market on a firm foundation that will grow and enlarge with time.

We have worked up a market in this way, and created a demand for honey in our part of the city and country where there was none to speak of before we came here. We are not dependent upon commission men or grocery stores to sell our honey. They do not know how to keep it, nor how to create a demand for it—they sell only to the demand already created.

We are happy that we can supply people with so healthful and delicious a food. The one that comes for a dime's worth is waited upon as pleasantly and carefully as if he had bought a gallon. I feel it a privilege to tell any one the many uses of honey besides using it on the table. How they could make their own vinegar, at small cost, and know it was pure, instead of buying the adulterated stuff at the stores that never ought to be eaten.

We never tire of honey, but eat it every day in the year; yet we know of bee-keepers who do not save enough for their own use, but sell it at a lower price than they pay for sugar. Surely, such bee-keepers ought not to expect other people to use it. There are months at a time without a pound of sugar in our house. On account of honey being the most healthful, we use it in all places where sugar is used except making jelly.

Fruit canned in sage honey is delicious, and when I mention it to others they wonder that it can be used for that purpose. I use enough to make a thick syrup on the fruit. Satsuma plums are especially nice that way, and usually opened when we have company. They are of a beautiful blood-red color. I never have any fruit spoil, but use only ripe honey, that was all sealed over before extracting. Unripe honey would not keep the fruit.

The Germans are the best honey-buyers, and the ones most likely to use it for cooking. They probably learned to use it in their native country. People learn more readily to use honey on the table than for cooking, and unless the price is a little lower than sugar there will not be much inducement to use it, so long as the market abounds in unripe honey. Sugar is always the same quality, but honey, bought from the stores, is almost always different in quality and flavor. One time it may be white but thin; sometimes sour; next time may be thicker, but dark and strong. Often it is granulated. Few know how to liquefy it, or want to be to the trouble of doing it. And some I have met had supposed it was spoiled when in the granulated form. Most people prefer mild-flavored honey because they are used to sugar which has no flavor. At first some do not like the flavor of honey in cooking. I did not, but after years of using it I have learned to like the flavor. We are afraid to use sugar.

About nine years ago we thought we could increase the sale of our honey by putting a label on every section, jar and pail of honey we sold, stating it was "Pure Mountain Sage Honey", and our name and address so they would

know where to get more. We gave away hundreds of "honey cooking recipe" leaflets, but saw no increase in sales on that account. They probably regarded them the same as any other advertising leaflet. A part of the people do not read much. Another part do not heed if they do read. But the bee-keeper who retails his honey has a chance to educate all classes. Finally we dropped the extra labor of putting on the labels, as the honey was always sold by taste and did not seem to need them. Now I give the leaflets only to those who are interested sufficiently to use some of the recipes. The honey has always made the demand for the leaflets instead of the leaflets selling the honey.

Los Angeles Co., Calif. MRS. C. W. DAYTON.

Mrs. Dayton has given us many helpful suggestions in her very excellent letter. She tells what they have actually done, so she knows what she is talking about. If we all did as much as she has done about using honey for cooking, canning, etc., and trying to get others to use it, too, it surely would help materially in increasing the sales and prices of our honey. She says, "We are afraid to use sugar". Perhaps more of us ought to be afraid to use it, too. We might be if we were wiser.

No doubt she is right about people having to learn to like the flavor of honey in cooking. You know we have to learn to like many things we eat, and afterwards become very fond of. Why not the flavor of honey, especially if it is so much better for our health to use it?



Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

LOVELY AND LOVABLE CALIFORNIA.

Prof. Cook is evidently not like the homesick individual who talks up his locality to sell out and get away. His words about California are the words of a sincere lover—and not a new, love-at-first-sight lover either. Lovable climate, inspiringly lovable scenery, deliciously lovable fruits, fraternally lovable people—not so phlegmatic and unresponsive as people in other States—and once a Californian never long contented anywhere else. But I have a brother who has recently lived six years in California, and previous to that a number of years in the Magdalena Mountains of New Mexico, and I find the fascinations of the Magdalenas stick to him more persistently than those of California do. Page 37.

CROSSWISE FRAMES AND CLOSED ENDS.

So Allen Latham thinks crosswise frames and closed ends are a pair that should go together, or not at all. Will not be very hard to agree on that—because, you see, most of us will take the second alternative. And while sitting on this contrary horn some of us would ask him whether he *believes* that story he told on three generations of our ancestors carrying stones on a horse's back to balance corn. I suppose he is waiting for us to answer the question, Why not tilt our dwellings forward to keep the rain from driving in under the front door? Tolerably pert question that—even if his deductions are not any more correct than his stories. Page 37.

SHEEP IN THE APIARY.

It's quite a few years since I have had sheep within constant eyeshot, but it doesn't seem to me that they are much given to rubbing. So, Dr. Miller, I would suggest that their badness in moving hives comes not from rubbing but from their inclination to crowd one another. Whole flock, be it little or big, makes a "flying wedge" of itself. A sheep on one side, and toward the front, gets caught against the side of the hive, and then both sheep and hive are pushed sideways by the joint force of the flock. Even when there are but three, two may get the third one fast and hold it until its struggles do mischief. Page 40.

APICULTURE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Bad blood, cross purposes, personal ends, and queer statements—hardly worth while to afterthink them a great deal, if we can only leave them behind us effectively. How much apiculture has suffered from them! Mr. Benton's very valuable paper (page 41 and page 57) reminds of that once more—and happily does us some much better jobs, also.

Nice that it's the "mater of things" to grow! Entomology, which includes Apiculture, at Washington, not so very long ago was only a chair with one sitter—and he not a cent to use in any investigation under the sun. Entomology had the man; and Apiculture's share in the business was some interest and hope the man had toward it. "And she grows, and she grows," and after awhile we see two or more men. All were at work at Entomology; but one of them had,

in addition to interest and hope, an excellent knowledge of bees. "And she grows, and she grows," and after awhile one man experiments, in a clandestine sort of way. He didn't do this with U. S. bees, for there were none, but with his own bees. "And she grows, and she grows," and at length (in a sporadic, "now you see it, and now you don't" sort of way) a modest appropriation comes just for once. "And she grows, and she grows," and as a finality Apiculture is now expected to have some money to work with every year. The chair has grown a Bureau; and the set of notions in the sitter's head has grown a Division of the Bureau.

CAUCASIAN RACE OF BEES.

And so the Caucasian bees are to have the first place on the stage in Uncle Sam's own apiary. Soon we shall have official knowledge of what their wonderful disinclination to sting amounts to, and whether their troublesome forwardness to swarm makes them undesirable when in the hands of a competent man. Page 58.

GIANT BEES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

When Mr. Benton went after the giant bees he didn't quite fetch 'em. But, that memorable first of May, Dewey, he fetched 'em. Now it's our duty, don't you see, to benevolently assimilate our new millions into the comforts and sweetenesses of Apiculture. So, when things grow a little more, it will be one of the simplest outcomes to have a U. S. branch apiary on Mindanao or Palawan, or some other island, and learn a heap of things about wax-culture with the giant bees. And then we must induce the much enduring Filipino into a new and profitable business—a business hopefully suitable for lazy folks like he'uns and we'uns. Page 59.



Doctor Miller's Question-Box

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

Difficulties in Answering Questions.

In attempting to make reply to questions coming from so many different sources, and covering almost the whole ground of bee-culture, one can not but feel the limitation of one's knowledge, and entertain some degree of fear lest harm be done by giving wrong replies. So it is a comfort to know that sharp eyes are upon this department, and that little error is likely to appear without being brought to light by some good friend.

It is not entirely clear to me, however, that there is anything incorrect in the reply on page 40, to which Allen Latham takes exception, page 126. Mr. Latham says:

"If it were late in the fall it would, indeed, be best to give the full comb of honey; but the question reads otherwise."

The question does not definitely state that fall or winter feeding is meant, but the question coming in January, and referring to no earlier period of feeding than "late summer", when bees were robbing, I felt warranted in understanding it to mean when brood-rearing had ceased. It hardly seemed necessary to give the caution not to destroy brood. Even if brood were present, it would be all right to give a comb of honey, and if it were desired to aid the nucleus with brood a comb of honey containing brood could be given. Candy is not advised to keep up brood-rearing, nor was it so intended.

Mr. Latham expects his nuclei to be ahead of his full colonies in swarming. Probably few can succeed so well with one-frame observatory hives.

C. C. MILLER.

Highbarger's Record of Queens.

Referring to the sample given from record-book, page 121, L. Highbarger writes me his plan of keeping record. He says:

"A lath-nail driven in slightly at the entrance of the hive at the left hand side shows that there is present an unclipped queen. Driven in at the center it shows a clipped queen one year old. At the right, with another nail added, it shows that the queen is clipped and two years old, and that is as old as I care to keep queens."

"If you should come into my yard, I can give you the age of every queen, and tell whether clipped or not, merely by glancing at the nails. So when I go to clipping I don't need to open any hive except those with the one nail at the left. Of course, I have to look out for superseding."

A reference to page 121 will show that the nails would save the entry "03" in one place and "q cl" in another, but that is all. The remainder of the record would still be needed, and needed not at the hive, but in a book where I can look it up while lying on a lounge in the house or on the way to an out-apiary, or even ten years afterward. Neither would the nails aid me at the spring clipping (the one time in the year when a business of clipping is made), for without looking in the hive there's no way of telling whether the queen has been superseded or not.

For those, however, who do not care for other records, and want a quick way of knowing something about the queen in each hive, Mr.

Highbarger's method commends itself by its simplicity and convenience.

This gives me opportunity to mention an omission on page 121, probably due to the lack of anything within reach of the typesetter that would make the right character. June 13 the first super was given, and the blank left by the printer at that place should be filled with a plain square.

C. C. MILLER.

Size of 10-Frame Langstroth Hive.

What is the size of a 10-frame Langstroth hive, with plenty of room for a dummy?

KANSAS.

ANSWER.—18 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{4}$, inside measure.

Shipping Bees.

We are about moving to Minnesota, and have 6 colonies of bees which we would like to take with us. What is the best way to ship them?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—The important thing is to fasten hives in the car so they will not move. Put them in the car with the frames running parallel with the tracks. (In a wagon they should be crosswise.) If there is plenty of room, so that each hive can be on the car floor, nail cleats an inch thick onto the floor so as to hold the hives in place. If they have to be piled up, then a board from one side to the other may brace them. Have them at the end rather than the middle of the car. At this time of year a good-sized entrance closed with wire-cloth will give air enough, but in warmer weather more ventilation will be needed. Make sure that everything is fastened securely so no bees shall leak out.

Queens Mating More than Once—Dead Bees at the Hive-Entrance—Brood Dying in the Spring.

There is a rumor going the rounds that queens leave their hives to meet the drone after they have been mated successfully. Some very prominent apiarists insist that they have seen laying queens leave their hives the second time to meet the drone.

1. With your experience what importance, if any, do you attach to this matter?

2. If queens meet the drone more than once do you think this renders them more prolific than a single mating?

3. If by meeting the drone more than once queens become more prolific, will not the wing-clipper have to go?

4. Two colonies of equal strength, equal stores, queens equal in prolificness, packed exactly alike for winter, yet at the entrance of one ten times more dead bees are found than at the other. Why?

5. Will not some of the brood perish in the spring from natural causes?

KENTUCKY.

ANSWERS.—1. I do not know of any case in my own experience, yet that does not prove that there is no such thing as second mating. Others claim to have seen it.

2. Probably a queen that has mated twice is no better off than other queens.

3. Clipping has nothing to do in the case. A queen is not clipped till after she begins laying, and I think no one claims that a queen ever mates after beginning to lay.

4. There may be a material difference in the age of the workers, or some other difference not easily recognized.

5. If I understand your question correctly, I don't believe there ought to be death of brood in a normal colony in spring if everything is all right. When brood dies there is probably something wrong.

Fastening Foundation—Stimulative Feeding—Making Hives.

I have been studying up some questions to see if I can stick Dr. Miller.

1. I have been putting foundation into a lot of frames, and having on hand plenty of good wax I have crossed the wires with quite a heavy layer of wax, and also have run some all along the inside of the frames, and allowed any that dropped on the frame or foundation to remain where it fell. Have I helped or hindered the bees?

2. In this State we are liable to have fine, warm weather early in the spring. Trees are all in bloom, grass growing, and everything as beautiful as can be. Then a fierce northwest wind comes along, and we have a freeze-up and perhaps snow—in fact, real winter weather in the summer. In such case what time would you begin to feed for stimulating?

3. In making hives (for Hoffman frames) I find that by making an 8-frame body just a little wider inside than standard width I can barely slip 9 frames in without a division-board, and that the sides of the hive will just hold the 9 frames snug together. Now, if one does not use a board in a 10-frame hive what is wrong with this 9-frame hive that can be used either under or above an ordinary dovetailed 8-frame hive?

NEBRASKA.

ANSWERS.—1. It's not so hard to stick me as you suppose, but if you would stick the wax that you used to stick on the wires upon little sticks such as I use, your foundation would stick in the right place just as satisfactorily and without leaving at the bottom a space for the bees to stick their heads through. However, the bees will probably

consider themselves helped rather than hindered by what you have done, provided you don't mind the time and wax used.

2. Very likely I wouldn't commence at all; I don't here. But if I did, it would probably be after the time of fruit-bloom.

3. The same thing that's wrong with a 10-frame hive with no division-board or dummy—too hard work to get out the first frame. If you don't want to get into the habit of using bad language, don't make more than one till you know how you like it.

What is Honey?—Are Bees Wild or Domestic?—Do Bees Hatch More than Once?

I notice on page 89 that Dr. Miller hardly thinks all liquid sweets gathered and stored by bees could be called honey.

1. If liquid sweets as gathered by the bees, clarified or rectified, distilled and digested in their laboratory, and stored in waxen cells is not honey, what is it?

2. Do bees belong to the wild or domestic animals? Much depends upon this fact, for all know that domestic animals deteriorate by inbreeding, and wild animals retain their original perfection. We are inclined to believe they belong to the wild.

3. My attention has been called to the word "hatch". Do bees hatch more than once? Would it not be better to have been "hatch" once, and *emerge* to come into existence?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. There is certainly a difference between a piece of comb filled with material gathered from clover blossoms and one filled with sugar syrup, no matter how much manipulated by the bees, and it is hardly to the interest of either the public or bee-keepers that the one filled with sugar syrup should be called honey. I don't know what is the best name for it—how would "sugar syrup" do?

2. They are considered wild when in hollow trees, etc., without any owner; domestic when in the possession of man.

Are you sure that all know that there is a distinct line between domestic and wild animals, making inbreeding wrong for the former and right for the latter?

3. You are quite right; it would be better to say that the larva "hatches" from the egg, and the young bee "emerges" from the cell. Indeed, you will find that quite often the word "emerges" is used in that way, although generally it is said that the young bee hatches out of the cell.

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Some Facts About Honey and Bees.—This is the subject of an article written by Mr. J. E. Johnson, and published on pages 581-82 of the American Bee Journal for Aug. 25, 1904. We have republished it in 4-page leaflet form for general distribution, and furnish it, postpaid, at 35 cents per 100 copies. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

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Reports and Experiences

Bees Wintering Well.

I have been in the bee-business for 25 years, and, at the present writing, have 52 colonies in good shape. I pulled through one nucleus, with an 18-below-zero freeze at that. I would like to tell the readers of the American Bee Journal some facts I have learned about bees if the Editor would be pleased to have me do so. **EVAN E. EDWARDS.**
Madison Co., Ind., Feb. 27.

[Mr. Edwards, that is just what we want you and others to do—to send us interesting facts that have been learned in the management of bees. You are hereby invited to send in your share of those facts!—EDITOR.]

Zero Weather in Kansas.

We have had much zero weather lately, but it is now warmer and the snow is melting rapidly. The bees in my apiary seem to be safe so far, with abundant stores to last until warm weather. **G. BOHRER.**
Rice Co., Kans., Feb. 16.

Getting Bees Out of a Chimney—Feeding Bees.

Two or three years ago my brother asked "Our Dr. Miller", at the Chicago convention, the question, "How can I get a colony of bees out of a chimney without removing a brick?" The Doctor answered somewhat like this: "I don't know; guess the best way would be to turn the chimney upside down and dump the bees out".

Well, that might have been the simplest way, if the Doctor could have sneezed a tune up the chimney the way he did it for that convention. But we had perfect success by another plan, and this is the way we did it:

We placed a hive-body on top of the chimney, leaving only one entrance in front of the hive; then placed two frames of comb containing dead bees and a little honey right over the opening in the chimney, closed the hive except the entrance, fastened it with

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wire, and left it undisturbed until fall. Then I found the bees had "moved up", and a fine swarm they were. They filled a 10-frame hive chock-full. Placing an escape-board upside down on top of the chimney and under the hive, finished the job.

I used to buy bees in box-hives and transfer them, as per the text-books, but I don't any more; it's too uncertain and expensive.

Here is the way I got several good colonies just for the trouble, and a beginner could do it just for the experience.

I called on a bee-keeping farmer of the old school who I knew used the sulphur-pit method, and in the course of our conversation asked him if he had ever tasted honey without the sulphur flavor. He had not, and became interested when I informed him that if he had no objections I would take the bees home and leave him the old hive with its combs of honey free from any dead bees, brood, or sulphur gas. All I did was to drum the bees, mark the date, and make a second drumming 21 or 22 days later. The result pleased the farmer. By running one or two of the strongest colonies for extracted honey without the extracting, one is sure of good colonies with good winter stores; and if the transfer is made late, as I transferred one big colony last fall (the first week in November), only one drumming is necessary, using the escape-board and treating the box-hive as a super of honey.

Next spring, if you want to feed the bees some grist as a substitute for pollen, make an arrangement like this:

Select a pretty good cast-away hive with a portico, nail a lath across the lower edge of the portico and bottom-board, then nail a board to the back end for a leg to tip the hive to an angle of about 45 degrees; nail a couple of strips across the inside of the bottom-board, make an inch auger-hole near the top of each side, hinge the cover, and your "rabbit-trap" feeder is ready to be set down anywhere in the bee-yard, facing the south. Place a little flour in the portico for a starter; then cover the bottom thickly, and you will soon have a bad case of robbing. The lath on the portico cuts the waste; the auger-holes are to let the bees out should the entrance become clogged, and the cover keeps out the rain and fowls or other molesters.

DER IMKER.

Bees Almost a Failure.

Bees in this locality have been almost a failure as far as profit is concerned.

The last two years they have done very poorly, and bee-supplies are so high, and honey so low, it does not pay to keep more bees than enough for our own use.

Benton Co., Minn., Jan. 30. E. L. COOK.

Bees Wintering All Right.

My bees are in the cellar and are all right so far, but we have very much snow and it is very cold--30 degrees below zero to-day.

I think there can not be too many reports and experiences in the American Bee Journal. I always read them first. I have had bees four years, and won't take \$200 for what I have learned with the bees and in the "Old Reliable".

A FARMER.

Vernon Co., Wis., Feb. 13.

Foul Brood and Its Treatment.

Foul brood has made its appearance in this county, the disease is spreading rapidly, and unless checked soon it will destroy the bee-industry in this locality.

My own experience is possibly about the same as others here who keep a small number of colonies.

Last spring I commenced with 10 colonies all fairly strong, owing to the mildness of the preceding winter. During the swarming season my number was increased to 19 hives. Discovering foul brood in one colony I destroyed it, but not before its weakness was discovered by the bees and the honey carried away. Later, on close examination, I found 8 colonies infected, all of which had plenty of honey to keep them, and even several sections full in the supers. However, I killed all those bees having foul brood and took the honey,

but can't use it. Could it be treated so as to be fed to the healthy bees without endangering them? and can the hives and supers with the sections in be used if thoroughly cleaned and fumigated? One dislikes to burn good double hives even worse than to lose the bees. How can the wax be extracted and made salable?

Several of your readers here would be interested in the answers to the foregoing questions, which we hope will be published.

Saline Co., Kan., Feb. 8. J. B. JOHNS.

[We referred the above to Mr. N. E. France, who replies as follows:—EDITOR.]

First, where did you get foul brood? That must be cured before your treatment will be successful. No need to burn or destroy any bees or hives to cure foul brood.

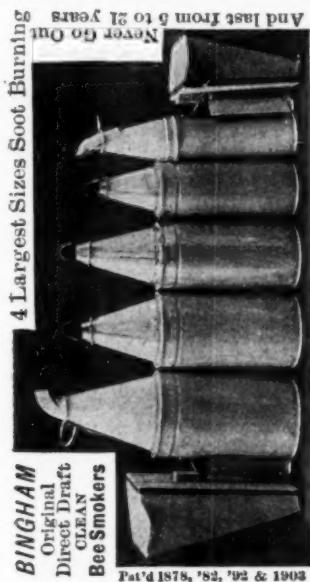
Honey from infected hives can be boiled so as to be safe to feed, but I do not recommend that you do so. Better eat or sell the honey for table use. It is not harmful for people to eat. If boiled to kill all disease it will be much darker and of poor flavor. Hives and supers, if scraped clean, are safe to use at once. The infected combs, after brood in them is hatched, should be melted by steam or boiling water, not in a solar wax-extractor. The wax is safe to make foundation from.

Treat infected colonies at the beginning of your honey harvest, using the McEvoy treatment. Be very careful all the time that all

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view for what he said of it. Those remarks in-
duced me to get mine.
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infection in combs or honey is treated when and where bees will not come in contact with it. Avoid drug treatments.

Combs never having had foul brood in them are safe to use, and if cleaned perfectly by the bees of all honey, even if once over infected combs, they are safe to use.

N. E. FRANCE.

Severe Winter—Divisible Brood-Chamber Hives.

Until about Feb. 1 we had the finest winter for bees that could be wished for, but for the last 10 days we have had an almost continual blizzard with about 12 inches of snow, which drifted over the hives on the summer stands as fast as it could be shoveled away.

February 12 two colonies were found to be almost dead from want of air, and some others suffering. I then gave fresh air from above which seemed to quiet them. But Feb. 13 the thermometer stood at 28 degrees below zero and the snow was still drifting; Feb. 14 it was 15 degrees below and still storming; Feb. 15, 10 below, but still, and at noon 15 degrees above zero. Some hives were entirely covered with hard, packed snow. By the aid of a scoop-shovel I cleared away all the snow in front of the hives, and found all colonies in good condition except 6 which suffered badly for want of air, and were restless, some

Big Bargain 45 hives of BEES, about $\frac{1}{2}$ 10-fr., rest 8-fr.; part hybrid; with Novice Ex., 12 qu-ex. zinc, veil, smoker, fdn fastener, 3 books—all for \$10.00. All on stands in Bardwell, Ky. Quick if you mean business. J. H. COLLINS.

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Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the Knife.

The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the subscriber, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The holsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a long time, with proper usage.

Why Own the Novelty Knife? In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the “Novelty” is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the “Novelties,” your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be notified of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the “Novelty” must be seen to be appreciated.

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bees having crawled above the cushions. All hives having divisible brood-chambers, that is, having 16 shallow frames in two supers instead of 8 regular Langstroth frames, were in excellent condition, bees being perfectly quiet and enjoying repose. This is the third winter that the divisible brood-chamber has shown itself to be better for winter, probably because bees could move easier from one comb to another in cold weather. In very cold weather they consume honey very fast, and any aid to their changing from the empty to a full comb is certainly a benefit.

Last winter was a very hard one on bees, and I lost 19 colonies, but none of those in divisible brood-chamber hives. All came out strong, and the first super of honey was from one of those hives. This kind of a hive has some drawbacks, but wintering is not one of them.

There is very little white clover in pastures as the blue-grass has crowded it out, or, at least, it appeared so last fall. So I do not look for a very good honey season. Bass-

BEE-KEEPERS! Send me your orders for BEE-SUPPLIES for next year's use, and get the discount: Oct., 6 percent; Nov., 5 percent; Dec., 4 percent. The above discount does not apply to honey-packages. Send for catalog. W. J. McCARTY, Emmetsburg, Iowa

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ADRIAN GETAZ,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

wood bloomed so heavily last year that we can not expect a heavy bloom this year; but if I fail to get any surplus honey it will be the first entire failure in 22 years.

Knox Co., Ill., Feb. 15. J. E. JOHNSON.

Fastening Foundation in Sections— Selling Honey.

I can answer P. D. Jones' question on page 110. Buy a Daisy foundation fastener, and you will have little trouble.

I used poplar 4-piece sections last year, and had no trouble.

I had 13,000 pounds of honey last year. I am now getting 13 cents a pound for extracted, 15 cents for comb honey, and \$20 per day. I do nothing but sell and deliver.

JOHN C. STEWART.

Nodaway Co., Mo., Feb. 12.

Selling Honey Conscientiously.

In answering a letter of mine (page 40) Dr. Miller accuses me of having a conscience. Herein lies my secret of selling honey. I mean always to have a name among my neighbors for keeping my word. If I have some poor, unfilled sections I sell them at what they are worth. If my sections turn out as we all like to have them, I charge accordingly. My motto is, "Absolutely pure" whether it is wax or honey. If I place sections on sale in the store with my name written thereon, it is understood that the honey was produced by my own bees.

I am in a small village in the suburbs of a large city. One of our wholesale houses receives annually a car-load of section honey. I can sell mine right alongside of theirs at a higher rate, because it is morally, as well as legally, pure honey. All it is necessary for me to do is to let it be known that I have honey to sell, and before I am aware of it it is all gone. Last season I sold out and sent to a friend for a case of honey. The honey was

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Forty Years Among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller.—This book contains 328 pages, is bound in handsome cloth, with gold letters and design; it is printed on best book-paper, and illustrated with 112 beautiful original half-tone pictures, taken by Dr. Miller himself. It is unique in this regard. The first few pages are devoted to an interesting biographical sketch of Dr. Miller, telling how he happened to get into bee-keeping. Seventeen years ago he wrote a small book, called "A Year Among the Bees," but that little work has been out of print for a number of years. While some of the matter used in the former book is found in the new one, it all reads like a good new story of successful bee-keeping by one of the masters, and shows in minute detail just how Dr. Miller does things with bees. Price, \$1.00.

Bee-Keeper's Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of Pomona College, California. This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 544 pages. 295 illustrations. Bound in cloth. 19th thousand. Price, \$1.20.

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A B C of Bee-Culture, by A. I. & E. R. Root.—A cyclopedia of over 500 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. Contains about 400 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.20.

Scientific Queen-Rearing, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of queen-bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. Bound in cloth and illustrated. Price, \$1.00; in leatherette binding, 60 cents.

Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thomas G. Newman.—It is nicely illustrated, contains 160 pages. Price, in cloth, 75 cents; in paper, 50 cents.

Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book; 90 pages; bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cents.

Bienen-Kultur, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called "Bees and Honey." 100-page pamphlet. Price, 25 cents.

Apiary Register, by Thomas G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00.

Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cents.

Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping, by G. R. Pierce.—Result of 25 years' experience Price, 30 cents.

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fine to look upon, and it was produced only about 8 miles from my home, but I could not sell it because I would not indorse it with my signature.

I am soon to deliver a little talk to some boys, and the base of my remarks is, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches". Is this not the sum and substance of a pure food law—something that you can swear is "morally", as well as "legally", pure?

Yes, fellow bee-keepers, if you would sell your small crops of honey at home to a good advantage, see to it that your own name among your neighbors is to be depended upon, that what you offer for sale is absolutely pure. Worcester Co., Mass. C. R. RUSSELL.

Bees Wintering Well—Smoking Bees.

I have 28 colonies of bees and they seem to be wintering all right so far. We are having lots of cold, and more than lots of snow. We didn't get much No. 1 honey last year. There was plenty of white clover, but I think we had a rain that washed the nectar out.

I notice there is quite a difference in opinion as to the amount of smoke to use, some wanting lots and some none. I find that for my use my pipe furnishes about the right amount, only it is generally out when I want the smoke. I get to work with the bees and forget to keep it going. I usually keep my smoker lighted and handy, but seldom have to use it.

I haven't many bees, but I am the one that sells the honey here, thanks to the "Old Reliable". I have sold about \$70 worth, and the most of that was comb honey at 10 cents a section.

LYMAN NORTH.
Page Co., Iowa, Feb. 12.

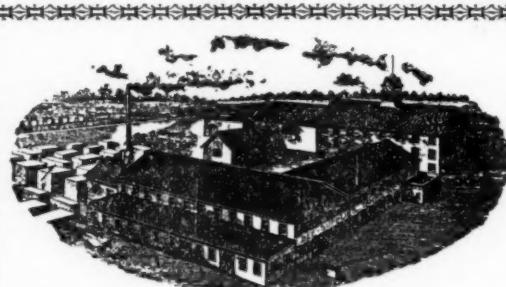
11-2 STORY

8 frame HIVES, either plain, or bee-way supers, \$1.00. No. 1 Sections, \$4.00 for 1,000. 24-lb. Shipping-Case, \$13.00 for 100; 12-lb., \$8.00 for 100; 20-lb. Danz., \$11.00 for 100.

Hives, Sections, Foundation,

etc., by the Car-Load. One year's subscription to Bee Journal free with orders of \$5.00 or over. Send for free list. BERRY BASKETS AND CRATES in stock. W. D. SOPER,
10Ct. RT. 3. JACKSON, MICH.

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250 Colonies of Italian Bees, with everything belonging to a first-class apiary, in one of the best localities in the State. 1903 crop over 40,000 pounds. Address,

N. STAININGER, Denison, Iowa.
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CONVENTION NOTICES.

Illinois.—The Western Illinois Bee Keepers' Association will hold its spring meeting April 5, in the County Court Room, in Galesburg. Seasonable subjects will be discussed. Each meeting so far has been more interesting than the previous one, and we hope to continue that way. We earnestly invite all who are interested in this industry who are within easy reach of Galesburg, to be at this meeting.

E. D. WOODS, Sec.

Michigan.—The Northern Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the Lady Macbeths Hall, at Central Lake, Wednesday and Thursday, April 5 and 6, 1905. Hotel rates will be, The Tavern, \$1.50 per day. Editors A. I. Root and W. Z. Hutchinson will be present; also E. D. Townsend, Geo. E. Hilton and a number of other practical apiarists of Northern Michigan. If you have never attended a convention let us suggest that you try it for once, and you will have a higher opinion of your calling when you leave. W. MOHRMANN, Sec. GEO. H. KIRKPATRICK, Pres.

Utah.—The Utah Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its spring convention in the Mayor's Office, City and County Building, April 7, at 10 a.m. All are invited. Matters of great interest to bee-keepers, and horticulturists will be considered. Cache Valley's experience of killing the bees by poison spraying in the bloom must not be repeated. Jot down your thoughts on this or any other question, and bring or mail the same. G. E. GARRETT, Sec.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 11@12 cents; amber, 8@10c. Extracted, white, 6@6½c cents; light amber, 4½@5½c; amber, 3½@4½c; dark amber, 3@3½c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 29@30c; dark, 27@28c.

Not much inquiry, either for shipment or on local account. Market shows in the main an easy tone, especially for comb and the ordinary grades of extracted. Supplies of uncandied water-white extracted are not heavy, and for this description tolerably firm figures are being realized in a limited way, mainly on local account.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The market is decidedly dull on comb honey and very little moving, with plentiful supply. We quote: Fancy white comb, 14c; No. 1, 13c; amber, 11c; dark, 9@10c. Extracted honey is in fair demand, and prices remain about the same. Beeswax steady and in good demand, 29c. HILDRETH & SEGLEN.

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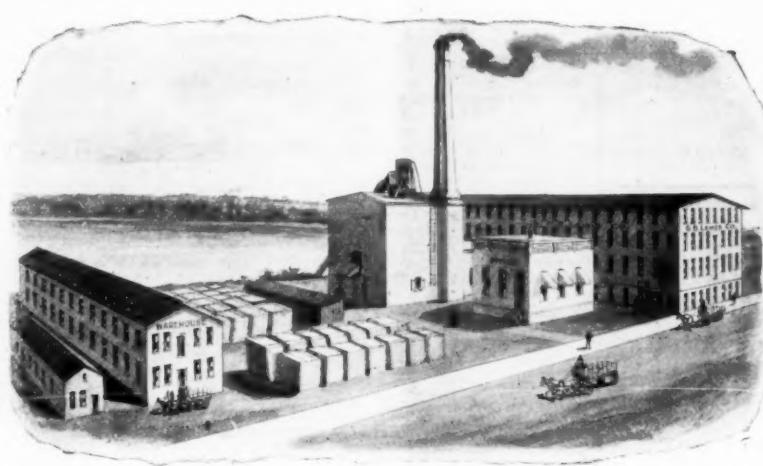


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